SENSIBLE TARIFF TALK.

An ex-governor of Kansas, when

"Our whole tariff system is wrong in principle, because it imposes its burdens upon what we consume instead of upon what we posses, thus compelling a poor day-laborer to carry as great a financia load on the necessities of life (which rich and poor alike are compelled to have) as is carried by the man who is worth his millions. All financial burdens placed by our Government upon the people should be measured, not by their capacity to consume, but by their shility to pay. A man who has \$10,000 and no children is justly entitled to pay ten times the amount of 'protection' that should be paid by the man with only \$1,000 and ten children; but under our present tariff system the poor man, with ten children, carries ten times the load or pays ton times more tax than is placed upon his more prosperous and well-to-do neighbor. In other words, the burden is placed upon the number of children, and not upon the number of dollars possessed."

"What remedy would you propose for this injustice to the poor?" was asked.

"Why, I would restore to the people what I believe to be a God-given right -that is, to trade anywhere in this wide world where they can buy the cheapest without being compelled, as they now are, to pay tribute to a favored few.

"If our industries need protection let it be given on such a basis as would be honest and just-a protection that would protect the poor and do no injustice to the rich. To illustrate:

"If the sugar industry deserves protection to the extent of three cents per paund on sugar, let it be given as a pounty directly from the tinited States Treasury, and let the money to foot the bills be raised by a levy upon the taxable wealth of the nation. This would give to the poor, as well as to the rich, sugar at three cents less per pound Then the millionaires in the United States Senate, when they examined their tax receipts and discovered, as they would, that the burdens of 'protention' have been shifted from the pockets of the poor to the pockets of the rich would suddenly awake to the realization that our industries are no longer in their infancy-to be nursed like a sick kitten at a hot jamb, and fed on catnip tea for all time to come.

"Out West it takes 35 pounds of the farmer's cats to buy 14 pounds of trust sugar, and 75 pounds of his corn to buy 2 pounds of trust binding twine; while tainty of additional railroad facilities, 2 pounds of trust binding twine; while under the influence of the infamous Dressed-Beef Trust he is forced to day to sell his beef cattle at least one-half cent per pound less than the actual cost of the history of this city and county is completed, a plat there is survey is completed, a plat there is survey is completed, a plat there is survey is completed, a plat the survey is completed, a plat the survey is completed, a plat the recorded in the office of register of deeds of the normal survey is completed, a plat the survey is completed, a plat there is survey is completed, and there is survey miners, after being locked out for months, are starved in or forced to go to work at whatever the bosses are dis-

"The politician's cry of 'protection' under our present system has fooled the people for the last time. Every honest man is willing that all legiti-honest man is willing that all legiti-atthough their values fluctuated as hadly or worse than ours have, for the but let the protection be fair and just-fifteen years previous to their present Let the burden rest upon what we permanency. Our condition now, is county in which are residents of the possess, and not upon what we con: what their cities were at their last low shall be noticed at the county in writing, and shall be served at least ten. sums. Give the poor people a fair stage in valuations, and in this opin- days prior to the time of making the said survey, by

"An equalization of the opportunities of mankind to make a living is what is new, but just what our present system prevents.

A Political Coward.

in the Register of last week a fellow who says he "Does not often see himself in the paper," but who does not let self in the paper," but who does not let a campaign pass without sticking his us poor crops and very low valuations. 1887-8 gave by the witness, and together with an accurate plat us poor crops and very low valuations. nose into the affairs of others in a clan-German Farmer." It would be interesting to Barton county farmers to know the extent of the agricultural exhis-name yeleped "A German Farmer." German tarmers and American farmers, and all honorable and fair-minded despise a coward and a sneak in politics as well as all other matters where in question; and when an anonymous self-styled Teutonic agriculturist will

A PEW PLAIN WORDS.

Captain John F. Lewis has issued a interviewed recently by the New York few thousand circulars containing the Voice on the tariff questions, gave following matter that pretty plainly await these opportunities and have utterance to the following plain and states the case. Captain Lewis is in realized handsome profits in the twelve the real estate business, and has been for the last ten or twelve years, and his opportunities for observing what is being done in that line are of the best:

CENTRAL KANSAS. The general demand for profitable investments have been manifest for the past few years by capitalists and others all over the country, that organized endeavor has been made, in a variety of methods by a few to assist such capital to opportunities offered here, but through lack of judgment or carelessness of persons looking for good investments they are generally drawn to points where there is more or less excitement in valuations, "commonly called booms," and they seem to lose sight of the fact that the rise in valuations was what caused the boom and when they purchase at such points they pay half or nearly all of the margin out of their own pockets in the pur-

A candid investigation of the subject will clearly show that in any good country where soil, and climate, people are all that can be desired is the place to buy land when it can be purchased

The past shows that in a regular series of years values in such countries go beyond their worth, and fall far below their worth, with equal regularity.

Barton county now is offering bargains in city and farm property that will never be offered again. We have just harvested a magnificent crop of wheat, reaching three million bushels in this county alone. Localities show the enormous yield of fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Our corn and other crops are excellent and a general condition of plenty prevails. Our soil can-age by surpassed for fertility, and our required to do in order to have their present and prospective railroad facilities are superior to that of any country in the United States. Our climate is without a parallel in the world, possessing a temperature that combines of Iowa and Illinois than any state in money. the Union. Geographically, we are intercontinental, lying between all important sea coast cities, therefore reaping benefits from traffic between all points.

I have interviewed gentlemen of business experience who have given their attention to real estate investunreservedly expressed their belief to me that in view of the reasonable cer-

but a repetition of that of Emporia, Wichita, Fort Scott, with their counties, and other towns and counties of permanent importance. The average valuation of vacant city lots 25x140 feet in of, and who will not enter into the writing agree choice locations in those cities now is at least ten thousand dollars and farm property the same as in your state, aithough their values ductuated as

In 1871-2, and '73 we had abundant rainfall and high valuations. 1874-5 averaged a short erop and very low valaveraged a short oron and very low val-uations. 1875-6-7-8-9 averaged good errors and high valuations. 1880-1 very boundaries. He shall have the power to administer crops and high valuations. 1880-1, very poor crops and corresponding depression in values. 1882-3-4-5-6 gave us an excellent average of crops, and un-

destine way, writes a personal attack 1889 with splendid small grain proson one of the democratic candidates, pects and according to the series of sons feeling aggreered at lines of corners set by sur changes in the past we may conclude vey as afor that we will have good crops for a number of years, and a corresponding bound by same. As the balance of this statut rise in valuations. In consequence of would not be safe to proceed under without the aid the usual closeness of money all over of a legal gentleman, I will leave it with be and perience of this young-man-afraid-of- the usual closeness of money all over the country our valuations have been crowded lower at the present time than men admire a bold and open enemy and rant, therefore it is not difficult to disthe condition of our crops would warcern what the opportunities are. Our the common interests of the people are tien to the permanent towns of the superior geographical location in relastate clearly show that the advance in writer seeks to injure a political opponent by flimsy innuendo and false accusations the result will be, as this from the east who have been aclearn within the next thirty days, that friends will be made to the gentleman low stage of valuations came here and assailed rather than any injury being taken advantage of these opportunities. We have probably given the fellow rive and they are taking their time They have already commenced to aroccasion to swell himself up with selfimportance, by devoting so much space the best bargains; there are five or six to his senseless observations and anony- of these men with whom I am personmous insinuations; but what we have ally acquainted, and I notice that they written in the premises has been done only buy when prices are low and sell

investments do not take advantage of these opportunities. We have a few permanent residents who patiently years of my observation. I have en-

that more of the seekers for good

deavored from time to time to induce some of my personal friends in the east to take advantage of them but generally they fall into the popular error of waiting until there is a general movement and then the influence of frequent sales carries them across the line from the handsome margins offered at present prices.

The certainty of profit in the purchase of lands here at present prices. and of lots three and four blocks from the center of business of this city at from \$50 to \$200 each, equals if it does not surpass the best opportunities ever offered in this state, at points where marvelous profits have been obtained, and in my opinion, after a candid and careful survey of the situation these apparatures.

Our young railroid man, Gus Minert and lady arrived here the latter part of the week. The people here welcome the young couple into their midst. situation, these opportunities will be There will be a funday School Har-looked upon in the near future as bonauras bonanzas.

The influence of the 1887-8 failure sing away. Our magnificent rains and crops bids to persons of shrewd business ability that now is the time to avail themselves of profitable investments, and should be improved at once.

UNDERSTAND THE LAW.

On the first of March, 1888, we published the accompanying letter from our county surveyor, Bernard Markey, and as there are many farmers in the county who are contemplating having their lands surveyed. and want to understand the requirements of the law concerning surveying, we re-publish the letter. Mr. Markey recognizes the necessity of farmrequired to do in order to have their lines permanent, and not to be moved by every surveyor who comes along and chooses to differ with his predecessor. By working together and more nearly the mildness of California, confirming to the law land owners will and the sattle, hog and sorn qualities save themselves much trouble and from Great Bend gave him a serenade

CONCERNING SURVEYING To the Editors County Papers.

GENTLEMEN:-Through the columns of your val-

jacent tracts of land shall desire to establish lines into written agreement to employ and abide by the survey of some surveyor; and after mid

SEC. 2-Whenever the owner or owners of one nore tracts of land in this state shall desire to estab ment mentioned in section one writing agree they shall notify the county surveyor of the county in which said land is attuated, who shall, on receipt of each notice, forth with notify all parties maintened (interested) in said survey, of the lines (time) of Okiinaking the Sime, and the lines as servers to be
catalytished, which native shall be served as follows, pleas
the wift. If the party or partise are residents of the
try.

chance, and we will have fewer strikes ion all of our back business men of this the same at his usual place of residence in said county. In case of a non-residence of the county, the notice shall be served by publishing the san be able to identify any original government other legally established corner, or witness there We are now entering upon the year of register of deeds within ten days after the com

of register of user.

pletton of said survey.

pletton of said survey.

pletton of said survey. court within thirty days, all parties having entere BERNARD MARKEY

County Surveyor How MANY republican papers in the state were prohibition newspapers before the republican state convention endorsed and saddled prohibition upon the people? Not one in fifty. And how many editors who prate about upholding and obeying the laws go out with the boys" and encourage liquor sellers to violate the law by purchasing the forbidden Kansas fruit? Honest men are born, not made by force of circumstances. A man who is not honest from principle but because it don't pay under the circumstance to be otherwise, is worse than a downright

scoundrel .- Wichita Journal. Воти in Virginia and Mississippi the republican candidate for governor is an ex-brigadier general of the confederate army. Republican newspapers will to show our readers the transparent object of this ninuy with an alias who thinks to injure the chances for the reelection of one of the best treasurers Harton county has ever had.

only buy when prices are low army. Republican newspapers will please omit remarks about the confederacy in the saddle, this year anyway.—Kansas City News.

It has been a serious wonder to me

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS. Ellinwood Extracts

Born, on Monday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, a son. Regulation weight. On Wednesday last the house of Mr. Bosse was destroyed by fire having been set by a prairie fire.

We are glad to note that Rev. G. W. Elliot, who has been quite sick, is again able to be out.

We took a drive into the country this week and saw wheat which was four inches over ground. This does not seem to indicate great drought.

Mrs. J. Winn, of Edenburg, Mo., and Mrs. R. Miller and daughter Miss Ida, of Jamesport, Mo., are in the city, visiting the families of E. L. Hotchkiss and J. C. Hill, at this place.

church, Sunday, October 18th. Ex-The influence of the 1887-8 failure ercises will commence at 7:30 p. m. and town lot reaction are already pas-

Last week a drummer, representing a wholesale business house of Hutchinson tried to act smart and insulted some of our leading business men. Such upstarts should be careful, or they may be liable to be taught a lesson.

Chas. Vossen this week presented us with samples of the largest peaches we have seen in Kansas. None of them neasure less than eleven inches in circumfernce, and are sweet and juicy. They were raised in his garden.

Leo Bockemoble returned from Kansas City Wednesday evening, where he attended the meeting of the Bankera Assolation as a representative of the Bank of Ellinwood. Leo also took in the Priests of Pallas parade which he says was immense. He was the youngest delegate in attendance.

On Sunday last some of the friends of our worthy mayor, Mat Dick, gave that gentleman a grand surprise Enjoying a very nice time during the afternoon, some of the Mayor's friends in the evening. Our band discoursed some fine music during the afternoon. A fine time was had by all present, and at a seasonable hour the guests repaired to their several homes, all with a

We are having the finest of fall weather.

Wheat sowing keeps the furmers very busy at present. We are gotting anxious to see work

hegin on the creamery building. fell from a horse Sunday and broke his

A. S. Houck returned Monday night gas industry of that state.

Dr. J. R. Mclivair returned the first of the week from a trip through the Oklatioma country. He is much pleased with that newly settled coun-

A son was born to Mrs. Antop Lundsner, living seven miles perthwest delivering to such party a copy thereof, or leaving of town, on Sunday. It will be remembered that Mrs. Lundsner was successfully operated on for removal of a large ovarian tumor June 12, 1888, by Drs. Ayres, Goit, Connett and

> J. Livesay, living about sixteen ship, had about 1,000 bushels of wheat in the stack burned up last week. caused by a fire in the neighborhood getting beyond control. It is pretty in a few minutes.

MARRIED: On Wednesday evening October 2, by Rev. I. K. Hasking, Mr. W. M. Beacher and Miss Rosa Newby, both of this place. The bride and groom are numbered with our best young people. They left this morning for Ellsworth on a short trip. The Dispatch joins with friends in wishing the newly married couple a long and happy life.

Pawnee Rockets

Acres upon acres of wheat are being sowed this fall. The first load of broom corn came to

town on Monday. Rev. E. B. Miller preached the sermon at the funeral of Grandma Kem-

merling's on Thursday. Miss Dora Bowman goes out to morrow to take charge of her school. It is nine miles west of town.

Benifiel and Coleman have tied to a fence post for this season. George Leitner left last evening for

weeks with his herd of Angoa goats.

The billiard hall opened up again on

Saturday under the management of J. C. Miller. Josh has added a first class shooting gallery to the establishment Everybody predicts a hard winter. Well, as Kansas winters don't begin

until the first of January and then last but about three months, we can stand it surely. The night train from the east, due at 10:02, does not stop at this point

since the change in the time table. This throws it very inconvientent for us, as No. 5 was about the best train running for the accomodation of our Mrs. Jacob Kemmerling, better

known among her many friends here as "Grandma Kemmerling," died Wednesday morning, Oct. 2nd, after an illness of about three months caused by paralysis and congestion of the bowels. Her suffering was intense, but she bore it with christian fortitude and nationce

State Convention-Y. M. C. A.

The eighth annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, October 16-20. The convention of last year was attended by over six hundred delegates, making it the largest state gathering ever held in the west. Arrangements are now being made for the caring for 800 delegates and it is confidently expected that the coming great meeting will be the largest state convention ever held in the world. The railroad companies have again granted reduced rates and the citizens of Topeka offer entertainment for all delegates and corresponding members. There will be room for pastors, fathers and mothers, railroad men, college men, business men, professional men, boys and young men and it is believed that the meeting will be one of unusual interest and profit. A large orchestra and male chorus under charge of Prof. D. B. Towner, one of the best leaders in the country. will be a helpful feature of the meeting. In addition to the good workers throughout the state, help is expected son D. D., Philadelphia, Jno, V. Parand Geo. C. Needham; Dr. H. Grattan

from the following: Rev. A. T. Pierwell of Chicago; Evangelists E. W. Bliss Guinness of Losdon, and R. E. Speer of Princeton. The States Executive Committee still believes in Kansas, in her young men, her business men, and her associations, and with renewed establishing of corners and lines corposeding to same by county surregar his successary in the kindly feeling toward our worthy same by county surregar his successary in the successary in the same and lines corposeding to same by county surregar his successary in the successary in work with increased earnestness, for the work among the Indian tribes to the south of us, for the young men in unorganized towns and country places.

and for the railroad and college work The financial meeting of the convention will be held Saturday morning, October 19th.

We are glad to note that with the increased prosperity in worldly matters shall always feed it in winter when it our state does not forget nor take up with indifference the work that perfrom Indiana where he has been visit- tains to the best interests of her young ing, He is very enthusiastic over the men and we believe that Kansas will

> Persons while to attend can obtain full information by applying to any general secretary in the state or by addressing the State Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

A Wrecked Life.

A life wrecked under the saddest circumstances ended in suicide the other day in the town of Carondalte, Ill. Monroe Gray was a school teach-er with a pretty wife and three bright I have not yet adopted the plan of miles northwest of town in Grant town- little children. They lived in innocent happiness until William Dietsch, an amorous millionaire, came to the town and fell in love with the school master's and fell in love with the school master's hard to have raised a bountiful harvest magnetism and the young wife was weak. Time went on and the school-boarded with building paper between master learned that the matters at will save one-third of the food, and and then after it is all in stack lose it weak. Time went on and the schoolhome were not as they used to be. One day he came upon his wife and her paramour in his own room. The schoolmaster was firm and with a cocked revolver in his hand, gave each of them one minute to pray. The millionaire offered all he possessed for life but when the minute was up, fell dead with a bullet in his heart; a moment later the woman also met the penelty. The schoolmaster was tried, convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, where he served two months and was pardoned. On Wednesday he wrote to his children that life was too heavy for him to bear, and before they read the letter he had followed his wife and her paramour. and brought it through to spring fat The story is too painful for words.

And there are too many like it.—

Capitol.

And there are too many like it.—

Capitol.

And there are too many like it.—

Capitol.

THE "Farmer" who insinuates, in a communication to last week's Register. that one of the democratic candidates their threshing engine and machine up for office this fall is "not competent," is old enough to know that "a snapping dog seldom bites," and a man who Texas. He will return in about two makes charges against his fellow man and does not dare sign his own name to such charges has neither the respect nor the confiednce of the people.

FOR THE FARMER

Problem How to Winter Low-Price Cattle and make Them Profita-ble—About Fertilizers.

Keeping Roots-Hints About Horses Shipping Poultry. Wintering Cattle.

The problem which the intelligent farmer must solve in these days of low-priced cattle is how to winter them at the least cost, and at the same time keep the young cattle growing and thrifty, and the cows giving a profit-able flow of milk, says Waldo F. Brown in the Country Gentleman. I have ex-perimented to quite an extent in winter feeding of cattle, and I find that in a thoroughly warm stable I can keep my cows up to a full flow of milk, or bring an animal to the spring in good beef condition, on a much lighter grain ration than is generally recommended. If I mistake not, Mr. Stewart usually recommends a grain ration of fifteen pounds a day, and in some cases con-siderably more. Last winter I fed five cows, most of them giving milk, and their regular grain ration was ten pounds of bran and corn and cob meal, mixed in proportion of about four pounds of bran to six of the meal. I never had cows do better, or come to the spring with smoother coats, and

any one of them would have made good beef in April. In connection with this grain ration I feed what fodder my cattle will eat clean at two feeds, and in pleasant weather they ran at the straw-stack from two to four hours in the after-noon. I weighed the ration or corn and fodder to the cattle several times, and weighed back the butts they re-jected, in order to find out what the waste was, and I found that ten pounds net of fodder was aff I could get them to eat without waste, and that my cattle did remarkably well on their twenty pounds a day, half grain and half fodder. I also found that the waste was very nearly one-third when the fodder was bright and well cured. I found that with this ten pound ration not a cow was off her feed all winter, but if I increased it much I was in danger of over-feeding and having my cows surfeited. The winter before I had beets and small potatoes, so as to give each cow a feed of them each day, but my cows did no better and indeed scarcely as well as when on this bran

and corn ration.

At the prices now prevailing, \$13 per ton for bran and 30 cents per bushel for corn, this ten-pound ration will cost, including grinding of the eorn, less than 6 cents a head a day. I am fortunate in getting my grinding done at a neighbor's, less than a fourth of a mile away, for only 4 cents per bushel of seventy pounds. He owns a thrasher, and as his engine is not in use in winter, and his mill cost only about \$100, he can afford to grind cheap. These iron mills, geared to run at a high rate of speed, are a marvel of simplicity, and will grind from twenty-five to fifty bushels per hour, the lesser amount so fine as to make it difficult to tell that there is any cob in it, and it will be a great benefit to the farmers of any community if the men owning thrasher engines will introduce them. I had been thoroughly disgusted with cob meal, from feeding it ground on horse mills, which only cracked the corn and left many pieces of cob as large as grains of corn, and I had thought that I would never feed cob meal again. but after using the finely ground meal izers and know what he is using, and made by these modern mills I am a not allow other men to mix articles.

with indifference the work that pertains to the best interests of her young men and we believe that Kansas will still retain her position as the leader in aggressive work undertaken by the Lord's people for the helping of young to the property of the shops in order to the machinery of the shops in order to manipulate a fertilizer. A common apple mill is all the machinery the farmer needs to enable him to make a first-class concentrated plant foul.

The property of the shops in order to manipulate a fertilizer. A common apple mill is all the machinery the farmer needs to enable him to make a first-class concentrated plant foul.

The property of the shops in order to manipulate a fertilizer. A common apple mill is all the machinery of the shops in order to manipulate a fertilizer. A common apple mill is all the machinery the farmer needs to enable him to make a first-class concentrated plant foul. require 15 1-2 bushels of corn and 720 marl, bones, and shells; with this he can grind dried animal manures to that if this is fed to a 1,000-pound mix with the plaster, both to be ground animal in a thoroughly warm stable, and it has in addition what it will eat without waste of corn fodder or clover hay, that you will find you have good beef at the opening of spring. The ef at the opening of spring. animal fed on this ration, however, must not be turned out of doors to shiver all day in cold rains, or a zero temperature; neither must it be made to drink ice-water, nor must the stable in which it is kept be so well ventilated

warming the water for my stock in winter, but I feel sure it would pay I have a thoroughly warm stable. I have no doubt that a stable doublewhere ten or more cattle are kept I believe this saving in one winter would pay all the cost of the double boarding. Cattle feeders on the prairies who feed out of doors in all weather, tell me that 3-year old steers will eat an average of half a bushel of corn weight, for days at a time at that.

I wish some of your enterprising readers who are feeding cattle in warm stables this winter would try this ten pound ration for a few months, and report the result next spring. It will or in not be necessary to weigh the food each them. day, but you can provide a measure which will hold five pounds, and give it full to each animal night and morning. I have often wintered a full-grown horse on corn-fodder and a surrounded with a porous, moist sub-

I have been feeding soft-ear corn, but as soon as corn is dry enough I shall have a lot ground and lay in bran, and put my cattle on this ration again, and will report in the spring how they do. If they come through in good condition I shall be greatly pleased, for my corn fodder is badly damaged by the wet weather and I have no clover hay. I presume that our western farmers are more careless in the matter of sheltering cattle than those of if they thaw in the ground.

the older settled states. At any rate there is quite a large per cent, of them whose cattle are always lighter in the whose cattle are always lighter in the spring than they were the previous fall, so that a month or six weeks of the best grazing season of the whole year is gone before they make up in the spring the flesh lost during the winter. It would be much better to have no cattle as all except what are needed to supply the family than needed to supply the family than manage them in this way. Tens of thousands of cattle are sold every year from farms worth \$50 and upward an an acre, which do not pay over \$1 per month for their keeping from birth to the day of sale, and the winter management is to a great extent the cause of this. The only way to make money out of cattle is to have first, good stock, and secondly, give it good care.

Fertilizers.

The science of fertilizers is now well and estood. Few farmers under-take to farm without them for they know their use to be profitable, directly and indirectly. Not only is the present crop benefited by them, but succeeding crops also for it seldom happens that all of a fertilizer is used up the first year. Numerous instances might be named fo demonstrate the value of this or that for demonstrate the value of this or that fertilizer. A notable one occurred the present year. A neighbor fertilized a part only of his peanut crop, leaving the rest to the natural resources of the field. The part not fertilized produced an average of fifty-six shocks of peanuis per acre, while the fertilized portion produced ninety shocks, and the peas of the latter were not only better, but more to the vine. This shows a gain of over 71 per cent. in favor of fertilizers. Many such instances will occur to the mind. such instances will occur to the min

But fertilizers are not always profits. ble. Sometimes they fail to show any gain whatever. How is this accounted for? Observation has shown that in the latter case the soil itself to which the fertilizer was applied was deficient. It lacked organic matter. Here, then, is the key to the matter. Fertilizers are profitable, but they do not constitute the whole science of manuring. They are good as a helper, a finished off, a complement, to go along with organic matter, but they are never profitable on a soil exhausted of humus. It is only when the manurial condition that it pays to employ fertilizers of any grade or name.

We say this much in behalf of fertilizers in general. We are far from saying that there is not, after all, a great deal of humbuggery about fertilizers. Farmers have been most izers. Farmers have been shamefully swindled before now, no doubt, in some of them. We are just as far from saying that farmers could not themselves manufacture as good fertilizers—concentrated fertilizers—at

When a fertilizing company grinds up simple marl to mix with prepared bone and a little bit of dried blood, and sells it as a first-class fertilizer, there is nothing in the process that a farmer could not do for himself. We believe farmers have often paid too dear for this fertilizer whistle 'the 'shops have been so eager to sell them. They could have made a better and a cheaper

We are told that he can not do it. In our mills, which grind with buhrthat he lacks the machinery. Not so. mix with the plaster, both to be ground together; with this he can mix a variety of things, putting them in easy shape for sowing in drill. The apple-mill has other uses than to crush fruit. The farmer can make his fertilizer in winter when out-door work is stopped.

Keeping Roots.

Succulent roots, as turnips, beets, carrots, and parsnips, require two essentials for keeping through the winter-a cool temperature, and a sufficiently moist surrounding to prevent withering or drying up. ground all winter where they grewsuch, for instance, as the parsnip, which is all the better in quality for the freezing which it gets. The carrot will sometimes pass the winter in the same way, but more frequently it is rotted. But this treatment will not answer if the roots are dug and then buried in earth and afterward frozen, They must remain where they grew. and as they have gradually enlarged per day through the winter and during in growth, they have crowded and cold storms and will often lose in pressed the earth ontward, and thus eft no interstices. An unbroken face of earth surrounds them. toes may be frozen without much harm if thus left and thawed in the soil where the tubers grew, but any crevices

These facts teach some useful practices in storing roots for winter. Such as turnips and parsnips, which shrivel easily, must be well and compactly stance, as tine as pulverized moss, slightly damp sawdust, or peat. The which do not require moisture, such as potatoes, will keep well if only always cool (not cold.) On the other hand, winter fruit, like Baldwin, greening. and Russet apples, may be packed in dry bran or dry forest leaves, which will partly protect them from cold currents of air, and prevent rotting or

wilting. The same general principle will apply to the roots of nursery trees. Those which remain in the ground through winter have the roots and the soil in which they grew thoroughly frozen, but no harm happens to them